stick is thus formed: Take a rule or piece of pin wood, thirteen inches in length, and divided into wood, thirdy aine equal parts, of one-third of an inch each. The first thirteen are left blank, and counted nothing. The scood thirteen are called children's size. The and thirteen are called men's and women's sizes; esch marked from one to thirteen. Thus nine inches samas's size, No. 1; ten inches is No. 4; eleven ches No. 7: and twelve inches No. 10.

FIRE IN HAMMOND-STREET .- On Tuesor shemoon there was a slight fire in the house No. 146 Hammond-st. It was extinguished with ittle damage to the premises.

ALLEGED CHARGE OF PERJURY .- A COMsint was a day or two since preferred before Jus-Mountfort by Mr Claudius Lord, a merchant. soing business at 90 Beaver-st., against an aged and espectable gentleman, named Robert B. Hunter, shom Mr. Lord charges with having made a false oath relative to a note of \$1,000 made by Mr. Hunter. The matter will be investigated by the magistrate.

OLD AND NEW SCHOOL -- According to the recent Annual Reports of the Old School and New School Presbyterian Church in the United States, the former body numbers 23 Synods, 134 Presbyteries, 381 Candidates for the Ministry, 237 Licentiates, 2,027 Ministers, 2,675 Churches, and 210,306 Communicants, Members added within the year on examination, 10,852; by certificate, 7,892. The New School Church numbers 21 Synods, 104 Presbyteries, 1,489 Ministers, 140 Licentiates, Churches, 1,579 Communicants, 140,060; added within the year by profession, 5,699; by certificate, 4,203.

THE METHODIST PROPERTY SUIT .- We learn that the negotiations, consequent upon the earnest recommendation of the Court, for an amicable settlement of the unfortunate dispute between the two branches of the Methodist Episcopal Church, have failed, the South making it prerequisite that the justice of her claim shall be admitted, and the North refusing to make any such acknowledgement.

Among the passengers by the Africa, which left for Liverpool yesterday, were the lady and daughter of Hon. Wm. Wright of Newark, with the lady of Hon. Neil S. Brown, U.S. Minister to Russia.

BENEFIT TO A MANAGER.-On our first page will be found the correspondence respecting the benefit to the enterprising Manager of the Broadway Theater, E. A. Marshall, Esq.

NIBLO's .- The best success has attended the production of Burton's piece of THE TOODLES. which is to be again performed this evening in consequence of the crowded state of the saloon on each former evening. Mr. Bland, Mrs. Hughes and Miss Weston act admirably. "My Precious Betsey affords Burton excellent scope for drollery in Mr Bobtail, and Mrs. Sefton as "My Precious Betsey.

We call attention to the advertisement, in another column, of Cincinatti Wine. Certain facts there stated may be of service to dealers in the native grape juice.

OPENING OF THE VERMONT VALLEY RAIL-ROAD.—The completion of this Railroad has formed a regular steam communication, through the splendic Valley of the Connecticut, with St. Johnsbury, Vt., the White Mountains, and all the picturesque and magnificent scenery of the Granite and Green Mountain States. By an advertisement in another part of our paper, it will be seen that trains are now running through to the White Mountains and the remantic region thereabout. Doubtless many citizens will prefer this new route to Saratoga and Newport

FISHING BANKS .- Capt. Smith is now en gaged in making his daily trip with the steamer Buffalo. This boat has been engaged in the business for the last five years, and during that time has never met with an accident. The officers are selected expressly for this business, and have a perfect knowledge of the fishing ground, which is the reason why she has such success in catching fish. (For hours of departure see advertisement.)

TEMPERANCE FOR COLORED PERSONS .-Mr. S. Myers, publisher of the Telegraph and Temperance Journal, (of Albany,) is about to hold a series of Temperance meetings in this vicinity with especial reference to the Colored population. This eve ning he will hold a meeting and deliver a lecture in Williamsburgh, on Friday evening a similar meeting will be held at Peekskill, and on Monday evening of next week at Flushing, L. I. We trust that these efforts will be properly appreciated and sustained by the people for whose especial benefit they

While noticing these meetings we may as well advert to the fact that Mr. Myers publishes sen monthly at Albany, a large paper called the Telegraph and Journal, edited by himself, and devoted principally to the cause of Temperance and the Farming interest, and also advocating the rights of his oppressed people. Terms, \$2, invariably in advance. The colored people of this State should not fail to give this sheet a hearty and liberal support. Intelligence is the great want of their class.

The most extensive and interesting excursion ever projected, in which proprietors become shareholders, is said to be on the tapis The plan is calculated to offer a magnificent tour at a very low price. The reader is referred to the advertisement in another column, or to the Prospectus at 100 Nassau-st., office of the New-Yorker.

CITY POSTAGE-To the Editor of The Tribine.-Can you inform your readers how stand the law or regulation in relation to letter carriers charges, since the new Postage Law has gone into operation? I have tendered my carrier one cent for the delivery of each letter and he refuses to accept it, declaring that he will not deliver letters for less than two cents each. I have, heretofore, under the operation of the old Postage Law, freely paid two cents, because I believed it was not too much where the carrier had frequently to wait several where the carrier had frequently to wait several minutes at the door before he received his pay but now, when the postage is generally pre-paid, so that he has uniformly only to collect his charge for delivery (which he can do as the newspaper carriers do—only once in three or four weeks—thereby shortening his labor about one half) it certainly seems like exortion to be compelled to pay nearly as much for the delivery of a letter as the rate of postage.

We cannot give our correspondent any infor mation, nor do we know who can, many of the details of the New Postage Law are as yet unintelligible, and can only be defined by the Department at Washington. (Ed.

HARLEM.-Mr. Editor: Observing by your paper that Harlem has awaked out of sleep, and that extensive improvements are now going forward. permit me to ask through your journal what has be come of the old Shaker, "Fever and chill." If that has slept the sleep of death, I for one will select my residence on that beautiful plan. Will some one at Harlem answer this inquiry! NEW-YORKER.

The following sales of Real Estate were made by W. H. Franklin vesterday :-House and lot 53 Bedford-st. 22x75 Do do 57 Bedford st. 22x75. 8 shares Rocky Bar Mining Co. \$2,50e 3,030 \$30 per share.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS .- Wednesdey.—Before Judge Beebe, and Ald. Cook and Miller. Case of Cryder, McKay & Jaudon.—By request of Counsel for defendants in this case, the trial did not come on as was expected, but was further postponed till this (Thurday) morning.

Trial for Assault upon a Wife.—A Ger-

Trial for Assault upon a Wife.—A German named Frederick Weiry, a gilder by trade, whose family reside at No. 23 Hudson-st., was placed upon trial, charged with having committed a series of aggravated assaults upon his own wife. Hannah Mrs. Weiry was put on the stand and testified that for 9 months next previous to the arrest of her husband, he was in the habit of beating her almost every day; that he would fasten the door of her room and assault her violently, leaving the marks on her person. The accused, according to the testimony was in the habit of taking and pawning the furniture in the house, to which she densurred, thus causing the difficulty. It further appeared that an improper intimacy existed between the accused and a domestic employed in the house. This created a jealousy on the part of the wife, and a separation followed. The case was given to the Jury, who render-

ed a verdict of Guilty. The prisoner was remanded until Friday next, but in the meantine if the accused will agree to separate from and support his wife in a respectable manner, the Court inhimated that sentence will be suspended.

Trial for Burglary .- Robert Jones, in-Christopher Rheinhart on the dwelling and grocery of Christopher Rheinhart on the night of the 20th of June last and stealing therefrom property to the value of \$200 was placed at the bar for trial. The evidence adduced was of the most positive nature, and the Jury rendered a verdict of Guilty of Burglary in the second degree. He was remanded for sentence. in the second degree. Adjourned for the day.

RAN AWAY FROM HIS FAMILY .- Officer Wyman, of the Ninth Ward, on Tuesday night re-turned from Troy, having in custody one Alexander Moran, formerly a preacher, but at present a shoewho is charged with having, last Fall, aban maker, who is charged with making last an additioned his wife and family, at present living in Thirty, Sixth-st, between Ninth and Tenth avs., without support. He was found by the officer at work at shoemaking in Troy. Justice McGrath committed um to prison for examination.

ARREST FOR GRAND LARGENY .- A VOULE man named George Harper alias Cornelius Dema-rest, was vesterday arrested by officer Riley of the Fourteenth Ward, charged with having on the 12th vanceting \$170 in gold coin, the property of Jacob Vanpelt, residing at \$2 Lewis-st., while the latter was in 2 porter house at the foot of Rivington-st. E. R. Harper was seen with his hand in complainant's pocket, and subsequently to the robbery, was observed to have gold coin in his possession. He was served to have gold coin in his possession. He was held by Justice Mountfort for examination.

ARREST FOR BURGLARY .- John Boyce. keeper of a public house at No. 130 Daune-st, was yesterday arrested on a charge of breaking into the dwelling of Edward Smith, No. 154 Leonard-st., on Saturday night last, and steaning therefrom \$166 in gold coin and \$20 in bank bills. On searching the accused a portion of the stolen money, as identified by the complainant, was found in his possession—lie was committed to prison for trial.

Suspicion of Grand Larceny .- A man named John Jones, alias Provoost, was yesterday ar-rested on suspicion of stealing a quantity of good-which were found in his possession. The property which were found in his possession. The pro-consisted of a variety of articles, among which consisted of a variety of a trainer, among when we two scarlet damask curtains and several books, which he was attempting to pawn at the establishment of Mr. Jackson in Division-st., who supposing them to be stolen property, had him arrested. Owners are wanted at the lower Police Court for the property. Inquire of Mr. Stewart, Clerk of Police.

SUSPICION OF GRAND LARCENY .- A MAIN named Michael McCabe was yesterday arrested by Officer Mather of the Second Ward on suspicion of stealing a number of hogs from the premises of Pe-ter Smith of Williamsburgh. The accused was

taken to that place for trial.

Walter Greaves was arrested by Officer Philips of the Third Ward at an early hour yesterday morning on suspicion of stealing \$31 from Chas. Brown of No. 58 Barclay-street. He was held for exami-

Arrests.—John Moore, Thes Carlow, and John Mange, were arrested at 101 o'clock on Tuesday night, near the premises of Mr. T. S. Morrison, in Twenty-second-st., between Sixth and Seventh avs., under suspicious circumstances. On searching them eight German silver tea spoons, and a blue silk pocket handkerchief, which are supposed to be stolen properry, were found on their persons any person having lost property of this description will further the ends of justice, by calling at the Jefferson Police Court and identifying the articles. The accused are now in prison.

SENTENCE .- In the U. S. District Court vesterday, a young man named John Parker, charged with an attempt at revolt, on board the ship Batti-more was sentenced to imprisonment for 10 days.

PICK-POCKET .- The Sixth Ward police arrested one John McCrea, for attempting to pick the pocket of Charles R. Baker. McCrea was committee

Three men, named John Moore, Tho mas Carlow and John Mange, were arrested in the Sixteenth Ward, charged with stealing eight silver tea-spoons from T. S. Morison. The accused was held for examination.

Patrick Gilhooley was arrested by the police of the Third Ward, for vending obsecue books. The accused was committed for examina-tion by Judge Osborn.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS .- This body met in the Common Council Chamber, City Hall, yester day afternoon-Dr. A. J. Berry, President, in the Chair .- A communication was received from the Superintendents of the Poor, stating that a due regard to the cleanliness and health of the children in the new Nursery Building at Flatbush renders it neces sary to have water tanks, closets and leaders in said building, and asking an appropriation of \$1,000 for that purpose. Referred .- Adrian Hegeman, Clerk of the City Court, presented a communication, reque ing that his salary be increased from \$1,200 to \$1,600 per annum. Granted.- A resolution was adopted, in pursuance of the powers vested in the Board by Chapter 81 of the Laws of 1846, authorizing and di recting the Superintendents of the Poor in this County to provide the necessary food and clothing 1st of August next, and also to make appointment to the office of Assistant Keeper in case of vacancies therein -A resolution was passed, directing that a Committee of three members be appointed to that a Committee of three members be appointed to report to this Board at its next meeting the most eligible site which can be procured on the County Farm, or elsewhere, for the erection of the new Lunatic Asylum, with the probable cost.—A resolution was also adopted, directing the Committee on the Penitentiary to request the contractors for the new building to proceed with all the diligence in their power in the erection of the same.

A number of bills were presented and referred, and the Board adjourned to the 23d inst. at 4 P. M.

THE PIC NIC .- The annual Pic Nic of the Sunday School of the Charch of the Restoration was a fine affair. No accident occurred, and the little folks spent a joyful and profitable day.

Public School Teachers .- In pursu ance of a resolution adopted by the Board of Education at its last meeting, authorising the salaries of public school teachers for the months of July and Au gust to be paid, the same will be paid on the 30th in stant, at 4 o'clock, P.M.

MORTALITY AMONG CHILDREN.-In this city the deaths among children are still larger than in New-York. Last week out of 57 deaths reported, 44 were children, or about four-fifths.

Examination.-The annual Examination of Public School No. 12, in Adelphi-st., will take place on Friday afternoon, commencing at I o'clock

FURIOUS ASSAULT. - A man named Robert Cook was brought before the Folice Court yesterday morning, having been arrested by the Second District Police for committing an outrageous assault on Jane Morris, at the corner of Water and Pearl sts., and threatening to stab her with a knife which he carried in his hand. He was convicted of the assault, and fined \$25.

WILLIAMSBURGH ITEMS

FIRE IN DIVISION-AVENUE. - A fire broke out about eleven o'clock Tuesday night, in rear milding of No. 200 Division-av., Williamsburgh --Fortunately the house was unoccupied, and nobody was injured, though the premises were destroyed.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS .- At the last regtlar Session of the Legislature a Savings Bank for Williamsburgh was incorporated. It has been organized a little more than a month, and its success has exceeded anticipations. The receipts of the first month amount to over \$13,000.

Dogs .- The Trustees have not yet passed a resolution authorizing the killing of dogs. A communication of Ellison, on Monday evening, was laid, for the present, on the table.

CANAL.-The Committee of the Board have reported in favor of a Canal in connection wit that of Brocklyn to the Wallabout, for a drainage to the upper Village. The matter, as to requisite grade, was referred to the President and Council to report.

OPENING OF THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS. -By suggestion of the Council a Committee of the Board of Trustees have been appointed to confer with Messts. Schermerhorn, Banker & Co. owners of the ropewalk which forms the impediment for an amicable adjustment of the proper amount to be paid, so that the opening may proceed.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune. Southern Magnetic Telegraph Office, corner of and Hanaver

For further Telegrophic Dispatches see VIIth Page. Sailing of Steamers from New-Orleans. New-Orleans, Tuesday, July 15.
The stemmship Cherokee sailed for New-York esterday, and the Winfield Scott has just left, also New-York

Railroad Accident. NARROWSBURG, Wednesday, July 16.
The Express train going West this morning ran over a man who was standing on the track, near Monroe, and completely cut him in two. We could not ascertain his name.

Two Children Burnt to Death

FORT PLAIN, Tuesday, July 15.
The canal seew boat, Davis, bound west, was surned to the waters edge at Fultonville last might Two children of the Captain's, one aged 3 years, and the other 10 months, perished by the fire, which was caused by the explosion of a fluid lamp. There was no cargo on board.

Inspuity of one of the Hutchinson Family-Thompson, the Robber of the Dorchester

Boston, Wednesday, July 16.
Miss Rhoda Hutchinson, one of the Hutchinso

Arisis khoda Pidichinson, one of the Pidichinson amily, has become insane. Yesterday afternoon Charles Thompson was con-eyed to Dedham and taken before Justice Cumnings, on a complaint charging him with breaking nto and robbing the Dorchester and Milton Bank. The examination was postponed till the 25th, and default of bail in \$35,000, he was committed to

Harvard Commencement-Burning of a Cotton

Pactory, &c.
Bosros, Wednesday, July 16.
No business was done to-day at the banks, stock board or custom-house, on account of the Harvard Commencement celebration.
Gov. Boutwell was to-day many Harvard University

The loss by the destruction by fire of Amesbury & Cos cotton factory at North Killingly, Conn., is twenty thousand dollars, of which ten thousand dol-lars is insured in the Worcester Manufacturing and Mutual Companies. Everything was consumed. Mr. Frost, who was killed in a duel at New Or-leans, was formerly from Bangor, and there edited the Advertiser.

Severe Illness of Rev. Wm, M. Rogers.

Boston, Wednesday, July 16.

Rev. William M. Rogers, of the Winter-street
Church, was struck with paralysis yesterday at his
residence in Dorchester. Much fear was entertained his friends that the attack would prove fatal, but is better this morning, and will probably be able be out in a few days.

Markets ... NEW-ORLEANS, July 15. The Corron sales to-day and yesterday were restricted to 2,000 bales—those of this morning reaching 1500 bales. The Frankin's news had no effect. The quotations are for strictly Middling, Sc. good Middling, 9@9fc. Mess Pork—Sales at \$13.87.2014. Corn is firm at 50.0258c. Bacon Sales are at 81.09c. Exchange on New York at 60 days is He discount. Freights are unchanged.

Markets ... BALTIMORE, July 16. The Asia's news has depressed Breadstuffs in our

Cass and King .- The Alexandria (Red River) Democrat nominates Lewis Cass for President and William R. King of Alabama for Vice-President (Montgomery (Ala.) Secession Banner

But King in his recent letter, defining his position, says he would not run on any such ticket, besides, he is acting Vice-President as it is .-Although one of the memorable 'Committee of Thirteen,' he opposes the fruits of their labor. King is for himself or Buchanan for the Presidency, and will go into no National Convention with his old friends at the North, despite all their promises to observe the Fugitive Slave Law as the 'corner-stone' of their Democracy. He is a 'Democratic State Rights' man. He has been duped so often by the specious pretenses of the Ritchies, Halletts, Forneys Croswells that he has 'become convinced' that his chances are much better in Quitman's Southern Republic-the Elysium of all the Secessionists. The 'Union' and 'Southern Rights' movement has entirely dissolved the Whig and ' Domocratic' parties in the ultra Southern States.

THE COLORED PATRIOTS OF AMERICA .-Mr. Wm. C. Nell, a capable colored man, of Boston, has published a pamphlet in illustration of the "Services of Colored Americans, in the wars of 1776 and 1812." Such facts as the writer could collect from various sources, showing the numbers of the colored soldiers in the American armies, and the estimation in which their bravery and patriotism have been held by Hancock, Eustis, Burgess, Jackson, and others, are here given. Among the individuals noticed, is Richard Leavers, or "Big Dick," who was born in Salem, Mass., or vicinity, and whose career in Dartmoor Prison was mentioned in the narrative published a few years since by Dr. B. F. Browne.

IRELAND. Census Returns.

The census just completed shows a decrease within the last ten years of no less than 1,659,330, the population, which in 1841 amounted to 8,175,124, being reduced to 6,515,794, or about 20 per cent. The following resume is taken from the Daily this reduction Connaught and Munster have

In this reduction Connaught and Munster have borne the largest share, the decrease in the former province being 28 per cent, and the latter 23—while in Leinster and Ulster the decrease is pretty equal, being about 16 per cent each. It may not be uninteresting to state briefly the fluctuations in the number of the population for the last 40 years. In the first decade it increased from 5.637.856 to 6.801,627, a rapid ratio of 35 per cent. in the second the increase was 14 per cent. in the third, 5 per ceut. and now, at the close of the fourth decade, by a reduction of 20 per cent. We are less in number than we were 30 years ago, whereas, if instead of decreasing, the population, according to its natural tendencies, had increased only in the low ratio of 5 per cent., it would now be upward of 2,000,000 more than it is. Dublin as the only county which shows an increase moreased only in the low fatto of 5 per cent. It would now be upward of 2,000,000 more than it is. Dublin is the only county which shows an increase of about 10 per cent. With this solitary exception, the decrease extends to all the counties in Ireland, and varies from 9 per cent. in Antrim to 31 per cent. in Roscommon. It will be observed that the per centage is lowest in Antrim. Wexford, Down and Londonderry, and highest in Galway. Mayo and Roscommon. A comparison of the numbers indicating the decrease per cent. in the different counties, viewed in connection with the state of society in each, suggests many topics for reflection which we have not lessure at present to discuss, but from which important interences may be deduced. The towns all exhibit an increase varying from 3 to 43 per cent. on the 10 years. In Dublin we find the population is now 254,850, showing an increase of 9 per cent. In Cork the increase is 7 per cent. In Belfast, 32 per cent.; and Galway has nearly doubled its inbubitants, being now 43 per cent. more than it 1841."

Piaces	Number of Persons			Decreuse.		
		1851	Nos.	Rate per Cent. in 1841	Rate per Cent in 18412 1851	
Antron		210,353	25,832		7.6	
Wexford			21.063		11.6	
Down	361,446	317,778	43.66		10.5	
Landenderry	227,174	2774,544	30 43		13	
Denegal		-44,	12,150	14	13.5	
Kudare	114,438	90,627	35,573		14.7	
Armagh			20,934	18	15.5	
Louth		21,615	51.051	19	10.3	
Kerry		236,241	55,639		22	
Carlow			18,071	90	20	
Wicklow	195,113	199.287	25,856		111	
Waterford	1178,971	135,836	37,133	21	20.5	
Krikenny.	183 319	139,934	43.415	23	19.4	
King's Co		112,875	33.983	23	23	
Westmeath	1441,300		33,794	23	22	
Meath	1113,636	139,766		24	22	
Toperary	435,503	323,529	111,721	25	29.5	
Fermanach	1.56 481	115,978	10,503	25	24	
Clare			73,674	25	29 €	
Monaghan			57,033	28	26.4	
Cavan	213,158	174,303	68,815	23	25.1	
Cork	773,395	531,132	222,216	22	30.5	
Limetick		41,619	10,019	28	27.5	
Long ford	112,191	83,196	32,293	28	26.0	
Queen's Co	145 970	111.869	43.489	28	26.9	
Letrim	1200 000	179 700	58.117	28	90.1	
Sigo	122 923	010 129	194 791	29	30.7	
Mayo	360 867	274 716	114,171	29	31.7	
Roseomnen	959 501	177 700	70 700		30.6	

The towns all exhibit an increase, as shown belo Number of Persons Increase 1851. Numbers 254,850 99,600 85,485 55,268 26,567 24,697 15,676 8,488 22,124 24,352 5,765 6,877 3,451 7,473 615 891 232 726 75,308 80,730 48,391 23,216 17,275 16,261 9,379

FRANCE.

Panis, Thursday, July 3.

Political and Miscellaneous Matters. espondence of The Tribune

The President's speech at Poitiers has been the political event of the week. It has not, of course, excited the interest that attended the Dijon discourse, for it is far from presenting the peculiarities of that famous address. This time, the Cabinet, if they had no hand in drawing it up, at least were cognizant of its principal features. Unlike its predecessor, too, there is but one edition, one version of the speech, common to the Monitew and the unofficial journals. One sentence, the most significant of the whole, is a brief but apt resume of the reciprocal rights and duties of a people and its rulers: "The safety of the country proceeds from the will of the people, freely expressed and religiously accepted." That is, Louis Napoleon desires that the country make known its wishes through the ballotbox, to which wish, thus legally expressed, he will faithfully and religiously conform. In theory this is the base and essence of republicanism, and if it were a fair representation of the probable course of events, the future of this country would excite but little anxiety. But it is not The will of the country will not be freely expressed. One-third of the legal voters will prooably be prevented from exercising their rights. The two-thirds that remain are deprived of the privilege of coming to a poper understanding of the wants of the country and the merits of the several candidates, by the laws which have throttled the press, and made discussion of poli-tical subjects in the tribune a penal offense. As for the second term of the proposition, that the President will religiously accept and abide by the will of the people, conveyed through the ballot-box, this will be good news to those who supposed M. Benaparte capable of attempting a casp d'etat, in case the vote went against him. It is certainly the most significant phrase the President has ever pronounced. Delivered on so solemn an occasion, and under the impressive circumstances of the case, it is more than a pledge, and partakes almost of the character of an oath. To those who hope to see Louis Na-poleon Bonaparte vacate the Presidential chair at the expiration of his term, and who trust in the succession of a better man and a more sincere Republican, this formal asseveration gives omfort and assurance.

Public opinion has quietly settled down in the conviction that the first vote in the Chamber on the question of revision will defeat it by a much larger majority than is required by the Constitu-tion. The next effort of the revisionists will be to get up an outery against the Assembly, and thus force it, at the second trial, to yield to the manifest desire of the country, as the saying is M. de Tocqueville is busy upon his report, which will not be read to the Commission before the sth of July. A long discussion in committee may very probably delay, its presentation to the

Assembly a fortnight longer.

The electric telegraph from Paris to Havre was inaugurated on the first of the month. A school of initiation into the mysteries of telegraphic communication has lately been opened in Paris y the Government. The students are princi-ally old soldiers, rather disabled by the honorable wounds they have received in the service of the country, and who are only too happy at being able to earn an easy livelihood, and thus cease to be a burden on the state. If the telegraph were the same thing here that it is in the United States, working day and night, swallowing down a speech of Daniel Webster, or a President's Message, and making nothing of it, these old fogies of the last century would hardly be the sort of thing the service would require. A man that can remember when the mail was carried on horseback, can never be made to understand the propriety of sending it on by lightning. But here, on the continent, and especially in France, a veteran with a wooden leg, or an old Imperial Guard upon whom Austerlitz has left an indelible mark, in the shape of a missing arm, will be amply up to the duties of the telegraph as it is t present understood. A couple of lines from Furin, embodying the wonderful fact that the Ministry has obtained a vote of confidence in the Chamber, something of equal import from Mad-rid or Lisbon, form our usual daily consumption of lightning. The Constitutionnel of to-day has one line of telegraphic news; the Debats and National each three; the Patrie two. A brief digest of the American news by the steamers at Liverpool, appears in the journals, just three hours in advance of the mail.

The steamers plying upon the Rhone, and communicating between Lyons, Avignon and Marseilles, usually run a large part of the dis-tance by night, and the difficulty of the navigation compels them to go at less than half speed. One of these vessels has just made trial of a parabolic reflector of very large dimensions; the light extended nearly eight hundred feet, and the river and its banks are rendered clearly visible. The communication upon the Rhone will henceforth be much more rapid.

The village of Rollot, in Picardy, has just caused to be placed in its public square a bust of the translator into French of the Thousand and One Nights, Antony Gallard. He was sent by Colbert to the East on account of his great knowledge of Hebrew and other oriental languages, and on his return published the Arabian Nights, and a treatise on the origin of coffee.

For some months past, a lottery on an immense that the contract and called

scale, authorized by the Government, and called La Loterie des Lingots d'or or of the Golden Ingots. has been disposing of its tickets, preparatory to the drawing of the prizes in August. The object is to raise a fund to send 5,000 French emigrants to California. Seven millions of tickets will be sold at a franc each. The prizes will cost about two million francs, leaving a profit of about 5,000,000 fr. The Minister of Finance some time ago, issued invitations for sealed proposals for transporting the 5,000 emigrants to San Francisce. These were opened a day or two ago. Messrs. Marziou & Co. of Havre were the successful bidders, having offered to convey the whole at bidders, having offered to convey the whole at 795 fr. per passenger. A firm at Bordeaux made the next lowest offer,—800 per a head. This lottery is of course perfectly above board, and the rapidity with which the tickets are sold—over five million being already disposed of—is a suffi-tion of the public confidence. Personally eient proof of the public confidence : Personally, however. I am shy of Government lotteries, hav however, I am shy of Government lotteries, having in 1846 invested a certain amount in a drawing under the patronage of M. Duchatel, Minister of the Interior, for the relief of the sufferers
by the inundation of the Lorie. The drawing
never took place, and the tickets, all numbered,
signed and stamped as they are, repose ignominiously in a cupboard, together with a pile of unpaid bills, unanswered letters, and such like memortals of time, some by

morials of time gone by.

Some time ago the Government issued a set of new regulations in relation to the quarantine, which were resisted by the authorities of Mar-It was then resolved to propose all maritime powers, to send delegates to a Sanitary Congress, to be held in Paris, for the purpose of making an inquiry into the nature of the three diseases, Cholera, the Plague, and Yellow Fever, which are the principal ones rendering quarantine laws necessary. Each nation is to send two delegates, one to be a member of the to send two delegates, one to be a member of the faculty, and the other to represent the commercial interests. The Congress will commence its sittings about the middle of July. Among the questions to be discussed are—is Cholera conta-Upon the answer to this, is to depend the continuance or abandonment of quarantine as a preventive measure. In regard to the Plague— is it safe to adopt the Austrian system, by which quarantine commences on the day the vessel sets sail, instead of on the day of arrival ! The Congress will also discuss the propriety of becoming an International Sanitary Board, representing all commercial nations, and of appointing for each port where quarantine regulations exist, a medi-cal man, who shall represent all maritime powers, as well as the country in which he resides, and where declaration shall in all cases be conclusive and without appeal, except to the General international Board. The Charicari, which never lets an opportunity slip for a little pleasant burlesque, announces that it is intended to hold a Convention at Brives-la-Gaillarde, for the discussion of the general subject of earthquakes meeting will be under the Presidency of Mr. P. Barnum, of Connecticut. The question for debate will be, 1st. Are Earthquakes necessary? 2d. Are they contagious? No doubt, if an application to that effect were made, the Congress

would undertake the solution of the vexed question in regard to the explosive nature of putty and bass-drums, about which there seems to be as much doubt as ever in the scientific world

as much doubt as ever in the scientific world.

The National Assembly has just passed a bill, dovoting 180,000 fr. to defray the expenses of publication of a work by M. Perret, an architect of Lyons, called Rome Souterraine. The author, during a few years residence in the Eternal City, spent a large portion of his time in the vast necropolis carved out beneath its streets and squares. He has brought back an infinitry of designs and drawings taken from the statues and designs and drawings taken from the statues, and other monuments of antiquity, now shot up in the catacombs, and where destruction by the collapswalls, seems every moment imminent. This, which was opposed by the Mountain as Anti-Republican, is not without a precedent in France. Botta's Assyria, and several other scientific works on the subject have been published at the expense of the treasury. M. Perret's Rome is said to be in all respects worthy of Govern-ment patronage. At the last sitting of the Acade-my of Sciences, Mr. Bond, son of the astronomer at Cambridge, presented to the members a daguer-rotype of the moon in its first quarter. In was not the first impression of that body the daguerreotypist's art, but by the acknowledg ment of all present at the sitting, by far the best Those taken in France had always been a mere whitish blot, without reproducing in the least the well known rough and uneven surface of our satel-lite. That of Mr. Bond was, however, a faithful copy, representing all the details and accidents of the moon's face, as seen by powerful telescopes. To obtain so perfect a resemblance, not only was it necessary to make use of the great Cambridge refractor, but also to put to use that experience in photography, which the Americans possess above any other people.

On the 18th June, at 8 o'clock in the morning,

an assassin condemned to death for murder, was executed at the Barrier St. Jacques. His headless body was given to a celebrated physiologist, M. Leguard, for the purpose of trying an experiment on the transfusion of blood. He had, in operations upon animals, noticed that the muscles which were just becoming rigid seemed to resus-citate under the influence of fresh blood injected into the veins. The dead body preserved its nouscular irritability until seven in the evening, when the stiffness always consequent on death, seized upon the whole muscular system. As it was too late to obtain blood from the hospitals, and as that of animals seemed to promise but little success, M. Leguard caused an assistant to make an incision in his arm, from which he took about half a pound of blood. This was passed through a linen cloth, and injected into the radial artery of the subject, a little above the wrist. The corresponding vein was opened, and the natural blood of the dead man, now perfectly black from want of oxygen, was made to yield its By continuing place to the fresh blood imected the injection, it passed through the capillary ves sels from the arteries to the veins, and flowed up through the orifice cut to allow the old blood to Though it entered of a brilliant red color, it came out as black as the natural blood of the subject. But being moved about in the air, it soon recovered its red hue, when it was again injected, to be still again disgorged by the opened vein. In about half an hour the hand became sensitive and moved convulsively under the discharge of an electric battery, which pre-viously produced no effect. Out of the nineteen muscles of the hand, twelve recovered their natural irritability or sensitiveness, and three of them contracted and expanded throughout their whole length. This state lasted from 9 o'clock till midnight, when it began to yield to the rigidity natural to all bodies deprived of life. At six in the morning, another experiment was tried, but neither the battery nor a fresh infusion of battery nor a fresh infusion of blood, excited the least appearance of motion. The experiment seemed to decide beyond a loubt, that in the human body, as well as ant mals, the approach of rigidity may be deferred for a considerable period by the injection of fresh blood, and that by the further application of elec-tricity the muscles may be made to move as in the living subject.

The Case of Mr. Brace.

Austrian Correspondence of the Boston Atlas.

VIENNA, Thursday, June 26

Mr. Brace, the American arrested in hungary, has probably been liberated by this time, though news of his release has not yet reached here. It appears, however, from private communications, which he has found means of getting to friends, that he is not at all disposed to let the matter drop there, but intends, as he ought to do, indeed, for the benefit of other Americans, to employ every case of cetting satisfaction. The proofs against means of getting satisfaction. The proofs against him as a political emissary were so slight, that so long an imprisonment, and such treatment as it appears he has received, can only be accounted for, as he says himself, by a desire to punish American sympathy for Hungary, or to treat American citizens in such a manner as to present their contage, in uch a manner as to prevent their coming to this ountry. Mr. Brace will no doubt soon lay his own

country. Mr. Brace will no doubt soon lay his own account before the American public.

A piece of news in connection with this matter has come to my ear in a private way that is too good to be lost. If appears, namely, that the news of Mr. Brace's arrest has reached Trieste simultaneously Brace's arrest has reached Trieste similtaneously with the lidings that two American ships of war are on their way to that port. The two events are supposed to be connected, so that the good people of Trieste are in mortal dread of a bombardment. The approach of two American ships of war to that port appears from a letter from the naval agent of the United States at Spessia, Sardinia, dated June 7, as follows:

"The frigate Independence sailed from Leghorn last week for Trieste, and the steamer Mississippi left here Tuesday last. It is supposed she has also gone to Trieste.

gone to Trieste.

[Signed] H. SPAULDING."

The only Austrian naval force at Trieste, is a new frigate of 60 guns, that has not yet her armanent on board, and two small steamers. You may therefore imagine they would hardly like a hostile visit of Com. Morgan, with his flag-ship and a steamer.

Yours, &c.

VIENNA, Friday, June 27,1851.

The Vienna papers of this morning contain the following telegraphic dispatch. "Trieste, June 26th.—The American ship of the line Independence ran into this port at 11 o'clock this morning. She carries 64 guns, and 560 men."

I understand Mr. Brace has been released, and is

now on his way to this place.

It appears that there have been numerous arrests in Hungary lately, and secret combinations against the government have been discovered to a considerable extent. At Erlau, some days ago, becaused at Schematic and All Schematic arrested At Schematic At Schemati tween 30 and 40 persons were arrested. At Sche-muitz secret stores of arms and ammunition have Yours, &c

Lake Superior Items.

From the Lake Superior Journal, July 9. Henry B. Miller, Esq., the efficient and everywhere present Superintendent of Lights on the North-Western frontier, passed up, on the 6th inst., with supplies for the light-houses on Lake Superior

North-Western frontier, passed up, on the coming year.

In this week's Journal will be found an advertisement for proposals for building a light-house at the mouth of the Ontonagon River. We understand that the proposed light-houses at Marquette and Eagle River will be put under contract early next Spring.

This will give the lake an array of lights well calculated to facilitate the navigation of the few vessels now on its waters—that is, about one light per vessel. Is it not a most contemptible policy, which keeps this vast extent of ocean, as it were, for the benefit of a few monopolists, who have had the hardinood to haus their vessels out of the waters of Huron across a portage of—what—4,628 feet, precisely as the Indian carried his cance across 200 years ago.

There certainly is many a saw-mill in the United states with a race-way that has cost as much as this ought to cost, and the expense of keeping a military garrison here for the last twenty-four years with strict injunctions to bayonet off any one that should attempt its construction, has cost our Government enough to build four canals. But probably our dear Constitution may be endangered thereby, and the expendent of \$250,000 for internal improvements alarm the South. It certainly would close the Conwall mines, and that would injure John Bull—so, pernaps, it is better as it is.

The impression prevailing in some parts of the

wall mines, and that would injute some parts of the perhaps, it is better as it is.

The impression prevailing in some parts of the country that the agricultural lands of this region will be unfit for cultivation, is a great mistake, which will be corrected with every one who will look through the fine birch and maple forests scattering the country of the district of Lake look through the fine birch and maple forests scat-tered through this and every other district of Lake Superior. The soil is of a deep sandy loam, "rich as muck," warm, and precisely adapted to the cli-mate. Had it been made clay, instead, as I have heard persons wish, it would have been too cold and wet for this northern latitude.

FIRE IN WALTHAM, MASS .- On Tuesday, the hat establishment of Mr William Porter, Main-st, Waitnam, was totally destroyed, with most of its contents. Loss at least \$2,000, which was partially

Another seizure of liquor was made in Portland, Me., on the 14th. The stock consisted of a few gallons of New-England rum. The wife of the owner, it is said, defended the "creature" with a broomstick, and gave the seizing officer some a broomstick y severe raps

SAMUEL JOHN GOWER has been recognized by the President as Consul of Austria for the port of San Francisco. Law and Widowhood.

The report of a case is before us, in which two of the Judges of Pennsylvania have presented opinions, directly adverse, upon a question of no small interest in itself, but more directly so in view of the terms employed by each in the delivery of his opinion. The case is that of the Commonwealth vs. Stouffer. A testator devised his real and personal estate to his wife, provided she remained a widow for life; but, in case she married again, she was to "leave the premises." The widow married again, and an action ensuing. Judge Lewis held hat such a devise is a condition in restraint of marriage, and void. This opinion Judge Lewis

marriage, and void. This opinion Judge Lewis entorced by the following pertinent remarks:

"The principle of reproduction stands next in importance to its elder born correlative, self-preservation, and is equally a fundamental law of existence. It is the biessing which tempered with mercy the justice of expulsion from Paradise. It was impressed upon the human creation by a beneficient Providence, to multiply the images of himself, and thus to promote his own glory and the happiness of his creatures. Not man alone, but the whole animal and vegetable kingdom are under an imperious necessity to obey its mandates. From the lords of the forest to the monster of the deep—from the subtlety of the serpent to the innocence of the dove—from the celastic embrace of the mountain Kalmia to the descending fructification of the lift of the plain, all nature hows submissively to this primeval law. nature bows submissively to this primeval nature hows submissively to this primeral law.—
Even the flowers which perfume the air with their
fragrance, and decerate the forests and fields with
their bues, are but curtains to the nuptial bed. The
principles of morality—the policy of the nation—
the doctrines of the common law—the law of nature,
and the law of God—unite in condemning as void,
the condition attempted to be imposed by this testator upon his widow."

The Chest Lexico different with Indee Lewis.

The Chief Justice differed with Judge Lewis, and the two jurists are at this moment candidates on the same ticket for the Supreme Beach; this has added something to the general interests of the question. The Chief Justice reversed the decision of the lower Court, and encountered the opinion of Judge Lewis, with, among others,

the colinor of Judge Lewis, with, among others, the following sentiments:

"I know of no policy on which such a point could be rested, except the policy which for the sake of a division of labor, would make one man maintain the children begotten by another! It would be extremely difficult to say why a husband should not be at liberty to leave a homestead to his wife, without being compelled to let her share with a successor to his bed, and to use it as a nest to hatch a brood of strangers to his blood.

A CALIFORNIA PICTURE.—A writer in the San Francisco Picayune states, as a fact illustrative of the resources of California, that in the building low being creeted on Commercial-street, by Moffatt & Co. for the U. S. Assay Office, the bricks used have heen furnished from the sources following China, Liverpool, Australia, Sacramento, New-York, New-Orleans, Stockton, Mission Dolores, Boston and Bai-timore. We presume that no other city in the world can produce a structure which has put under contri-bution so many and so distant countries for one ar-

FATAL ACCIDENT .- On Saturday afternoon, as Benjamin Howard, (of the firm of Howard, Son & Co., of this city.) with his wife, sister and neice, were riding from Brookline to Jamaica Pond, a neice, were riding from Brookline to Jamaica Pond, a portion of the harness broke, permitting the carriage to press forward upon the heels of the horses, which caused them to run away. While the horses were proceeding at a furious pace, one of the three ladies, Mr. Howard's niece, gathered her clothes around her and jumped out from the side of the carriage, and received no other injury than a sprain of the ancle.— Miss Howard, an elderly hady, attempted to jump from the back part of the carriage; but her dress caught and she was thrown headforemost to the ground, and received a blow which produced a concussion of the brain, and occasioned also the rupture of a blood vessel. She was carried into an adjacent house, where medical assistance was procured, but she remained insensible till 3 o'clock, Sunday afternoon, when she died. Mr. Howard and his wite both escaped injury. The horses were unhurt. [Bost. Cou. scaped injury. The horses were unhurt. (Bost. Con-NAVAL .- We learn that orders to prepare

NAVAL.—We learn that orders to prepare the U.S. ship Franklin to be towed round to Portsmouth, have been received at the Charlestown Navy Yard. Also to refit the frigate Cumberland.

The U.S. frigate Independence sailed from Leghorn on the 29th May for Trueste. and the Mississippi, after stopping at Naples a few days, with Commodore Morgan on board, had proceeded to the Levant. Commander T. G. Benham has been appointed to the command of the U.S. sloop Cyanne, now fitting out at the Gosport Navy Yard.

Boatswain Wim. Smith has been ordered to the U.S. ship Plymouth, in place of John Dunderdale, detached on account of ill health.

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.-In Concinnati, the result of ten days experience proves an in-crease in the business of the Post-Office of fifty per-cent. There is a general disposition among the busi-ness men to adopt the custom of pre-payment in all cases, and where an answer is expected to inclose a stamp, so that the Department will be secured against the immense losses heretofore accruing from dead letters.

"So Dies a Wave along the Shore." "So Dies a Wave along the Shore."

A Government train of Pottawatomie Indiansfrom Michigan passed through our streets on Monday. They are the remnant of the tribe on their way to new hunting grounds at the far Northwest. So they pass away. There is something mournful in the sight—the last of that proud and powerful race, broken in spirit and corrupt in blood, passing from shore to shore, toward the last remaining acres of their inheritance by the setting sun. Homestead exemption is not for them. (Kenosha Democrat.

The Secretary of State, aced I the Secretary of State, accompanies by his family, left this city last evening for Annapolis, to take passage thence in the steamer "Golden Gate" for New-York, from whence he will proceed to his residence in Massachusetts, where it is expected he will remain some weeks, if matters of public exigency shall not in the mean time require his presence at the seat of Government.

[Nat. Intell., 16th.]

To A Daguerrean Convention was held at Rochester on the 12th inst, and a partial organiza-tion effected, for the mutual benefit of Daguerreotype Artists throughout the State, under the title of the "New-York State Photographic Association." An-other meeting is to be held at Utica on 20th August.

LAND ENTRIES IN ILLINOIS.—The Springfield Journal gives the following statement of Land Entries in that State for the second quarter of the present year Lands taken up with Mexican land warrants, 35,060 acres. do new issue, 3,040, do. money, 4,061. Total, 43,661 acres.

MARRIED.

MARRIED.

At St. Bartholomew's Church, July 15, by Rev. Vandertourt Bruce, ALEXANDER J. CLINTON to SOPHIA
E. VOSE, both of this City.
In Brooklyn, Wednesday, July 16, at the Church of the
Saviour, by Rev. Dr. Farley, Mr. A. L. HATCH to
ELIZABETH, daughter of George Collins, Esq.
AtTrumansburgh, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 2, by Rev.
D. H. Hamilton, JAMES H. TAYLOR, of this City, to
Miss MARY E., daughter of H. Taylor, Esq., of the former
place.

DIED, At Rossville, Staten Island, Mr. FREDERICK WHITE,

At Rossville, Staten Island, Mr. FREDERICK WHITE, aced 48.

On Wednesdoy, July 16th, after a severe illness, HENRY KEEP, aged 4 years, 5 months, and 9 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully savited to attend his funeral from the residence of his father, 195 Rivington-st, at 10 colock this morning. Throrsday, 17th sast. There will be stages provided at Grand-st ferry for the purpose of proceeding to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

On Wednesday morning, July 16th, THEODORE, roungest son of William F. and Hester E. Warner, aged 7 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, 50 Stanton-st., on Thursday at 30 clock.

On the 19th of July, Capt, BERNARD HANNIGAN. The friends of the family, and likewise those of his brother-in-law, William Hillyer, and also the members of the Troty of Bregan Lancers are requested to attend his funeral from his late residence, 311 Thrift-st, Thursday, 17th July at 4 o'clock. His remains will be taken to the corner of Eleventh-st and Avenue A.

On Wednesday, July 16th, JOHN TOWNLEY, in the 56th year of his soc.

He fenneral will be on Friday, 18th instant, at 21 o'clock, P. M. from his late residence, 116 First-st. The friends of the family and of his sons, Jas. H. and Chas. F. Towniey!, also, of his sons-in-law, John C. Winslow and John M. Bodine, are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In this City, on Sunday morning, ELIZAJ, wife of

vitation. The remains will be taken to trees 1917 atterment. In this City, on Sunday morning, ELIZA J., wife of James T. Fields, and daughter of Simon Willard, aged 29 The Ocean Steamers.

Letters to the Continent of Europe, by the COLLINS Line,

line.

Letters to the Continent of Europe, by the Collins Line, must be prepaid twenty-one cents a single rate, except for those places required to be prepaid in full.

Letters to the Continent of Europe by the Cunard Line, must be prepaid five cents a single rate, except to those places required to be prepaid in full.

Letters by the Havre Line, must be prepaid twenty-four cents per half ounce, Inland Postage to be added, except to Great Britain.

Newspapers by either Line, to the Continent, must be prepaid four cents each.

Inland Postage must be added on Letters and Newspapers to the Continent of Europe, by the Havre and Bremen Lines.

STRAMERS TO ARRIVE FROM EUROPE.

PAULY: Sailed from Liverpool for New York, July 9.

WASHINGTON—Sailed from Bremen for New York, July 11.

AMERICA—Sailed from Liverpool for Boston, July 11.